

imens show distinct axillary bulbils, none of the others may be identified with certainty as var. *ficaria*. Those where bulbils were not apparent were all collected early in the flowering season before the end of April when the bulbils would not be seen even on var. *bulbifera*. Every one of the specimens gathered after the beginning of May shows the presence of bulbils.

The examination of other herbaria would no doubt reveal other records and a tour of New England reveal other populations, but the main object of this note is to draw the attention of botanists in N. E. America to the existence of this polyploid and bulbiferous variety. It would also be most interesting to know whether it is only this variety that has been introduced from Europe.

The following are the herbarium records we have seen of var. *bulbifera*. CANADA. QUEBEC: comté de Jacques-Cartier, ville-Lasalle, dans les bruissons le long d'une clôture, 23 May, 1932. *Marie-Victorin & Rolland-Germain* 46, 833 (GH). UNITED STATES. MASSACHUSETTS: Middlesex Co., Cambridge, spreading in William Brewster's garden, 8 May 1914, *Walter Deane* (NEBC); Norfolk Co., Milton, wild weed of my garden, 23 June 1923, *N. T. Kidder* (NEBC); Plymouth Co., South Hingham, May 1891, *H. W. Cushing* (GH) and moist soil in garden, transplanted from original locale, 10 May 1947, *C. H. Knowlton* (NEBC); Worcester Co., Lancaster, wild garden of Mrs. N. Thayer, never seen there before, June 1924, *Mrs. J. E. Thayer* (NEBC). PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia, "Nurseries", Fairmont Park, 7 May 1910, *H. St. John* 111 (GH). (Herbarium specimens of plants that were examined cytologically in this investigation have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium). — PETER S. GREEN AND JOAB L. THOMAS, ARNOLD ARBORETUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

A USEFUL MULTILINGUAL BOTANICAL DICTIONARY.¹ — In recent years more and more scientists in the New World have taken up the study of Russian in order to benefit more directly from the flood of Russian scientific books and papers now available to them through various channels. For most of them this pays, instead of waiting an inordinately long

¹N.N. Davidov and F. Kh. Bakhteyeva, 1960: Botanical Dictionary, Russian-English-German-French-Latin. — Glavnaya Redaktsiya Inostrannykh Nauchno-Tekhnicheskikh Slovary Fizmatgiza, Leninsky Prospekt 15, Moskow V-71. 1 ruble 16 kop.

time for an official translation, the appearance of a reference journal where the desired information may be found, or such. But with only a slight knowledge of Russian and perhaps a not too good dictionary at hand, it can at times be quite hard to get the exact meaning of terms. However, at least for botanists, this dilemma is now solved with the appearance of a multilingual botanical dictionary, compiled by N. N. Davidov and edited by F. Kh. Bakhteyev.

The book is actually a list of botanical terms and plant names directly translated from Russian into English, German and French as well as Latin, and permits quick translation to or from any of these five languages. Thus it is actually of a much wider use than for those reading Russian texts only, and is a help also for English-speaking botanists reading French, German or even Latin works. According to the foreword, it is the first time that such a botanical dictionary has been published in Russia, and the authors are to be congratulated on their achievement.

The dictionary contains about 6000 botanical terms of which some 30% refer to plant names only. The choice of vernacular names in English, French and German has certainly been a difficult task, and some rarely used names are met with here and there. But as the Latin names — in some cases the specific name, in others only the generic name, but always the family name — are included also, no real difficulty of identification of the common name is met with. Names of wild plants are of course referable mostly to Russian species, but common names for a goodly number of cultivated plants from the world over are also included.

Regarding the about 4000 proper terms themselves, it is pleasant to note that they cover the botanical field very widely and seem to reach out into neighboring fields such as cytology and genetics as well.

It is quite evident, however, that the authors have done their utmost to make the book compact, and to give for each Russian word, if possible, only a single-word expression in the other languages. This has resulted in the choice of a number of the English terms seemingly rather unfamiliar to

the young botanists who do not have the knowledge of Latin and Greek, which was so useful to their older colleagues. Such words as *grumous*, *hiant*, *irrorate*, *vittate* and *poecilophyllous*, to mention a few random examples, might have been better translated with a more modern expression such as, respectively: lumpy (about roots), gaping, sprinkled with dew, with bands or stripes, with various-colored leaves. Fortunately most of these unfamiliar words are explained by a glance at the corresponding German or French expressions, or are relatively easy to find in the Oxford, Webster, or some other widely used English dictionaries. So far, I have been unable to find the English counterpart of the word "trullifolius" only, but as the Botanical Dictionary itself gives the word "trulliformis" as corresponding to "saucer-shaped", it requires only a small portion of imagination to understand that "trullifolius" means "with saucershaped leaves". This phrase would, of course, have been better to use than the old-fashioned Latin derivative. There are admittedly a number of such outmoded English expressions in the book, but not nearly enough to cause concern, and as demonstrated, usually possible to get at by some round-about way.

In rapidly reading through all the English terms listed in the English index, I came across a few unfortunate misspellings (e.g. *skiophyte* for *sciophyte*, *dicliny* instead of *diclinism*, *induvia* for *induvium*) which have eluded the authors themselves, who found about 25 words from all the languages requiring correction on an inset leaf at the end of the book. In comparison to the total number of words in the book, these misprints are indeed very few and in no case really serious or misleading.

The few negative remarks above should not be allowed to obscure the more excellent properties of the book. A very good feature is the accentuation of the Russian words and the indication of the gender of all nouns in Russian as well as in German and French, even when these words are preceded by adjectives. This is actually more information than is given in some current and in other respects excellent Rus-

sian dictionaries, and a feature that will be very helpful to students using this book.

The unusual arrangement of numbering each Russian word in the actual dictionary part of the book, and using these numbers in the clear and easily read English, German, French and Latin indices for a quick reference to the location of the particular word in the dictionary is highly laudable. It is particularly this feature that makes the use of the book so universal and not only restricted to those who want to read a Russian text or translate into Russian. Now anybody, say English-speaking, who wants to read e.g. a French, German or even Latin text, can use this handbook to full advantage, even if he is completely ignorant of any Russian, its letters or order of alphabet. The following line may serve as an example of the system:

453 БÉТКА f || bough, branch, limb || Ast m, Zweig m ||
branche f || ramus.

The Botanical Dictionary is clothbound, of a handy, compact size, well printed and very easy to read. It is thus a pleasure to recommend this excellent book to all colleagues in the wide field of Botany and not only to those directly interested in Russian botanical literature. It could be said about it that it is truly an aid to international understanding. — DORIS LÖVE, INSTITUT BOTANIQUE, UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL, CANADA.

A NOTABLE ASSEMBLAGE OF PLANTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. — This note concerns an area of hardwood forest several of whose plentiful species of ground-flora suggest conditions unusually rich for east-central New Hampshire.

The area — rather stony and originally alluvial, though most of it may be inundated only once in a decade or two — lies in the extreme northeast corner of Sandwich in Carroll County, N. H. It is reached from Route 113A at Wonalancet in Tamworth by crossing Wonalancet River at the bridge by the post office and then proceeding 0.7 miles up a gravelled public road to Squirrel Bridge (over the same river) 30 feet down a private road.